

PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1894.

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EXTRA NO. 3.

TWO FIREMEN KILLED.

Chief Bresnan and Assistant Foreman Rooney Crushed to Death.

ROONEY SUFFERED FIVE HOURS.

Factory in 24th Street Burned--- Ten Other Firemen Injured--- Priests Have to Flee.

THE BURNED BUILDING IN WEST 24TH STREET.



Two firemen were killed and ten others were severely injured at a fire on West Twenty-fourth street early this morning.



THE DEAD BATTALION CHIEF JOHN J. BRESNAN.

morning. The dead are:

The Dead.
BRESNAN, JOHN J., Chief of Sixth Battalion.
ROONEY, JOHN L., assistant foreman Hook and Ladder 12.

The Injured.
ARNETH, MICHAEL, Engine Co. 18; burned on thigh and arm; sent to his home, at 346 West Thirty-sixth street.
HENNESSY, WILLIAM, Engine Co. 18; badly burned and sprained ankle; sent to New York Hospital. Lives at 110 West One Hundred and First street.
KURTZ, HENRY, Engine Company 14; burned ear, contusions of scalp and hips; taken to New York Hospital. Lives at 287 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street.
SMITH, JOHN, 885 Ninth avenue; burns on hand.
SPINDLER, S., hand lacerated.
FARRELL, EDWARD, engine 19; burned on ear and hand; taken to New York Hospital. Lives at 121 Eighth avenue.
GALVIN, BARTON, Engine 14; burned on neck and face; taken to New York Hospital. Lives at 107 Park avenue.
COGAN, FRANK, Engine 18; burns and contusions; taken to New York Hospital.
TACKNEY, JOHN, Engine 14; burns and contusions; taken to New York Hospital.
MCCUTCHEN, JAMES, foreman, Engine 19; burns and contusions; taken to New York Hospital.

Weiss's Heroic Act.
Hennessy was rendered unconscious by his injuries. Receiving his plight, William Weiss, of Engine Company 1, rushed up a ladder to the third floor and carried the injured fireman down to the street on his back.

This heroic act was loudly applauded by the hundreds of spectators in the street.

The fire was in the Cassidy & Son Manufacturing Company's five-story factory for the manufacture of gas and electric-light fixtures, 124 to 128 West Twenty-fourth street.

On one side of it is another large building, occupied by Bolkers Brothers, florist supplies. All round it are tenements, the inmates of which were for the most part asleep in bed when the fire started.

The fire was first discovered by Watchman Newman at 2:25 o'clock. He had made a tour of the building fifteen minutes previously, and everything was then all right.

Fifteen minutes later he saw smoke issuing from the fourth floor, and located the flames on the fifth floor in the workshop.

He immediately notified Policeman McMahon, who turned in an alarm.

Chief Bresnan arrived at the fire about 3:15, and, together with Assistant Foreman Rooney and Firemen Arneth, Hen-

nessy, Kurtz and others, fought his way to the fourth floor on the Twenty-fourth street side of the building.

The fire in the mean time had eaten away some of the girders of the fifth floor, and while in a position about twenty feet from the Twenty-fourth street window the huge water-tank on the roof above crashed through, carrying a portion of the fifth floor with it, completely burying Bresnan and Rooney, and knocking the other firemen in all directions. It was then that the brave rescue of Hennessy by William Weiss occurred.

The Loss Is \$100,000.
Mr. Cassidy estimates the damage at \$100,000, fully covered by insurance. The building is owned by A. B. Darling, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It fronts on Twenty-third street, adjoining Proctor's Theatre on the east. It runs through to Twenty-fourth street, with an area-way between.

The damage was confined entirely to the factory on the Twenty-fourth street side.

This is the second time the building has been on fire within a year.

The building in which the fire started is occupied by the Cassidy firm, who are manufacturers of gas and electric fixtures. It extends through from Twenty-fourth street to Twenty-third.

On the ground floor the building extends through without a break, but above that there is a well hole, which leaves a space of 25 feet between the two buildings, directly in the centre of the block.

How the Fire Started.
The flames must have started in the fourth floor, which is the turning department and the workshop where the chandelier arms are made. There are a number of buffing machines on this floor, and it may have been a smouldering spark from one of these that caused the outbreak.

The other floors are occupied by the firm as foundry, packing rooms and for the various sorts of machinery used in the manufacture of the fixtures, except the second floor, which is occupied by the furniture manufacturers, H. R. Horner & Co.

One of the first companies to respond was that led by Battalion Chief Bresnan, and seeing that he had a stubborn blade to deal with he, on reaching the scene, at once turned in a second alarm.

The smoke by that time was rolling out in great volumes, and the roaring of the flames could be distinctly heard, although at that time little of it could be seen from the outside.

With axe in hand Bresnan, Rooney and half a dozen others smashed in the doors on the ground floor. Then while those behind brought along the hose the chief and Rooney fought their way to the fourth floor.

On the fourth floor, directing their movements, was Chief Bresnan. By his side stood Assistant Foreman John L. Rooney, of Truck 12. The men on the stairs were William Hennessy, assistant foreman of engine 18; Edward Far-

rell, engine 19; Frank Cogan, engine 18; John Tackney, engine 14; Barton Galvin, engine 14; Michael Arneth, engine 18; and Foreman James McCutchen, of Engine 19.

Then Came the Crash.
The fire had eaten away the big floor beams which supported the roof, and the tank crashed through the fifth floor, burying Bresnan and Rooney, who were on the floor beneath, in the ruins.

As these men worked on the narrow stairway, suddenly there came a great crash, as of some heavy bit of machinery falling, and the stairway and portion of the floor above the firemen gave way, burying every one of them beneath.

The men who stood by the narrow stairway had still room enough to swing the axe which he held in his hand. But all he could do was to cut the stairway beneath him on which he stood. Blow after blow he delivered while the flames roared around on every side. Arneth had been caught by a timber so that he was held fast in such a position that the flames reached him. The heavy rubber coat which he wore protected him for a time from the fire, but it had burned through the rubber coat, the overcoat, to his very skin, before the others who had been working over him, while Tackney chopped the hole were able to release him.

When the hole was cut, Cogan dropped through it to the stairway below, and was followed by the others. When Tackney tried to get through, he found that he had not cut the hole big enough for himself, and when he got half way through he was wedged in. Farrell, the last man to go through the hole, had to get on Tackney's shoulders and force him through.

Bresnan and Rooney Missing.
All these men were more or less burned about the hands and face, where the flames had caught them while they stood peering up waiting for the hole to be cut that was to give them liberty and life. Hennessy was the more badly injured. In addition to the burns he also had a badly sprained ankle. He was taken to the New York Hospital, with Farrell, Cogan and McCutchen.

It was not until these men got from the building that it was seen that Chief Bresnan and Rooney were missing.

Chief Bonner arrived upon the scene just in time to be informed of the probable fate of the two brave firemen. Then he had to leave the building, as the flames would without doubt destroy it. Already the great flames were bursting over the roof of the factory building and licking the walls of the priests' house.

Priests Flee for Safety.
Next to the burning building on the east is the priests' house of the St. Vincent de Paul Fathers of Mercy, a four-story brown-stone building. Seven of the Fathers were asleep there when

the fire broke out. The firemen notified them on their arrival that they would like to use the stairs, and the Fathers, a line of hose was dragged up the narrow stairs. Soon a number of men were directing a stream as they stood on the stairway between the fourth and the fifth floors.

Under the guidance of Father Wucher, the priests gathered up the most valuable things in the house and carried them through the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, which faces Twenty-third street, and from there to a place of safety. It was feared that the church would be destroyed, and the greatest fear was felt for the Blessed Sacrament, which was carried away by Father Wucher and Father Gilland.

Half an hour after the flames were first seen lines had been stretched to the roof of the priests' house, and also to the roof of the big five-story building of the H. A. Thomas & Wylie Lithographing Co. From each of these two stairways were poured onto the burning building.

Water Tower 3 was set up in Twenty-fourth street, and used to the best advantage.

Even with all these lines well laid it was still seen that the flames made progress and could not be controlled. It was then Chief Bresnan, of Battalion 6, ordered the men of Engine Company comrades made a rush upstairs to rescue them if possible, but the fourth floor was like a roaring furnace, and they were driven back.

A rush was then made for the roofs of adjoining houses to see if by any possibility men could be reached in that way. Even that attempt was futile.

It took three hours' work to control the flames. The cold was excessive. The water froze as it left the hose. Often it froze in the lines. The men were covered with ice, and were most of them all but exhausted. The flames were kept down so that they did not get beyond the Cassidy building, although there is considerable water damage to the priests' house and to the firm of Thomas & Wylie.

An Eye-Witness Tells of It.
Michael J. Arneth, of engine 18, who lives at 346 West Thirty-sixth street, was standing near Chief Bresnan and Assistant Foreman Rooney at the moment of the accident.

Arneth said that the two men were standing on the fourth floor, directly under the fifth floor stairway, when the entire stairs crashed down, pinning the men beneath the debris. Arneth, in trying vainly to rescue the buried firemen, was badly burned on the arm and thigh, and was sent home by the foreman of engine 18.

The burned man on leaving the scene (Continued on Sixth Page.)
Smoke "PROGRAMME."
The new Virginia Cigarette. Tobacco wrapper.

EXTRA NO. 3.

M'LAUGHLIN A MIDAS.

Everything He Touched Yielded Him Most Astonishing Returns.

\$40,000 IN A PATENT SWITCH.

Since He Has Been on the Force He Has Made \$76,000 Above His Salary.

Police Inspector William McLaughlin took the witness stand at the Lexow investigation this afternoon. Mr. Goff had called for him when the session began, but received no response. Later he called for him again, but McLaughlin did not appear, and Mr. Goff said he failed to understand it.

When the Inspector finally arrived he apologized to Mr. Goff, and said he had been away attending to some business. "I have been here for three days running," said he, "and I'm sorry if I kept the Committee waiting."

The Inspector said he had \$6,000 when he joined the force. The money was made in his trucking business, and he gave it to his mother to keep for him. When she died, he gave the money to his sweetheart, who is his present wife.

McLaughlin declared Mr. Goff's question was insulting when the lawyer asked him if the lady was in the trucking business, and appealed to the Committee to keep her name out of the examination.

After persistent questioning he admitted that his wife gave him back the \$6,000 in 1885.

In the next breath, however, he contradicted this statement by saying his wife paid \$7,000 on a house in his name, so that the money was not really returned to him.

his appointment, and asked him where he got it.

The Inspector replied that his wife made some of it in her business, and

Inspector William McLaughlin.

He invested \$1,750 in a patent railroad switch in 1881, and made nearly \$40,000 out of it.

The profits, he said, were turned over to him by his brother-in-law, in bills, and ranged in amounts from \$1,000 to \$1,000 a year. His brother-in-law was the manager of the concern.

Some of the money he reinvested in real estate. The money not invested he said was used by his wife in her business. When asked what her business was, the Inspector said he would not answer until he had seen his counsel.

His Real Estate Speculations.
According to his story his real estate ventures were surprisingly successful. Within sixty days he had bought property for \$91,000, on which he gave a mortgage of \$75,000. He said he was offered a profit of \$19,000 on it two weeks ago, but refused it.

He told of various other investments in real estate, some made as recently as two weeks ago. Mr. Goff followed him in his figures and announced that the Inspector's total real estate holdings were valued at \$319,000. Deducting the mortgages it left his interest amounting to \$128,000.

This, he declared, was wrong, and after doing some figuring himself showed that his entire interest amounted to \$67,175.

Mr. Goff showed that the Inspector had made \$76,000 above his salary since

MR. MOTT ASKS TO BE HEARD.

He made the balance in buying real-estate options. He mentioned one deal which yielded him \$25,000 profit.

Mott Called to Order.
Before the session began Assistant United States District Attorney John O. Mott appeared before the Committee to deny the accusations made against him by witness Louis Strepp. Mr. Mott refused to confine his statement to specific denials and indulged in flights of oratory. Upon being called to order by Chairman Lexow, he became very wrathful, and finally left the room in a towering rage.

Police Capt. Martens was asked why he had not brought his wife to testify. He replied that she was in delicate health. Mr. Goff accused him of sending her away so that she could not be placed on the stand.

Police Capt. Meakin was called, but he

failed to respond. Mr. Goff thereupon denounced him roundly, and said his failure to appear was a practical admission of guilt.

Mr. Goff began the examination of McLaughlin by asking him how old he was when he was appointed to the force. "Twenty-one years," he replied.

Q. Were you ever charged with swearing you were of age when you were not? A. No, sir, not to my knowledge. I can give you the record of my birth if you want it.

Q. What was your business before joining the force? A. I had three trucks in West Washington Market—two were licensed and one was not.

Q. When were you appointed? A. Nov. 29, 1883.

Q. Had you any lots in Japan then? A. No.

Q. Any money in anybody's safe? A. No, sir.

Q. Had you any money? A. Yes, I had about \$6,000. My wife, or rather my mother, kept it for me. I was not married then.

Q. When did she keep it? A. I don't know.

Q. When were you married? A. Nov. 14, 1878.

Q. How did you acquire that money? A. In the trucking business. When I sold out I got \$1,500 for my outfit.

His Mother Kept His Money.
Q. Did your mother have this money in the bank? A. I don't know, but I think she did. I let her keep it, because I knew she was more capable. A young man has temptations to spend.

Q. What bank was it? A. I cannot remember.

Q. Did you have any other property at that time? A. No, sir.

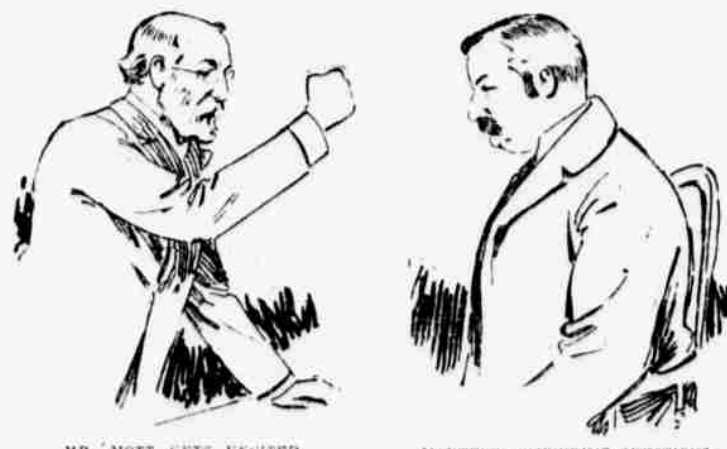
Q. Did you get any of it? A. Yes, sir.

Gave it to His Sweetheart.
Q. What did you do with the \$6,000? A. I gave it to my sweetheart, my present wife, to take care of for me. I had been engaged to her for some time.

Q. You were afraid to take care of it yourself? A. I didn't say so. I thought they might be better able to take care of it.

Q. Did it not occur to you that it might be dangerous to give \$6,000 to a lady to whom you were not married? A. No, sir.

Q. That she might change her mind about marrying you? A. No, sir.



MR. MOTT GETS EXCITED.

MARTENS ANSWERING QUESTIONS.

The Inspector said this was all he had, besides an interest in the house his mother left. He thought his sisters knew that he had given his \$6,000 to his intended bride.

He took no precautions, and had no witness, so great was his confidence in his sweetheart.

Q. What did you tell her when you gave it? A. I told her to take care of it.

Q. Naming else? A. I told her to put it in the bank in her name.

Q. Could you have done it yourself? A. I suppose so, but I preferred to give it to her.

Q. How did she use the money? A. Twenty-five dollars.

Q. Had she more experience than you? A. She was a business woman. I had confidence in her.

Q. You are a man of remarkable enterprise to save \$6,000 so young? A. I don't know.

Q. Was your wife in the trucking business? A. No, sir.

Declares He Is Insulted.
"I object to being insulted," said the

(Continued on Second Page.)

For racing, entries and other sporting news see pages 6 and 7.

THE NIGHT EDITION OF "THE EVENING WORLD" WILL BE ISSUED TO-NIGHT AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEXOW COMMITTEE.

STRONG NAMES SEVEN MEN.

Appointments Already Announced by the Incoming Mayor.

TWO OF THEM DEMOCRATS.

Four Are Republicans and the Other Is Said to Be Non-Partisan.

WARING SUCCEEDS ANDREWS.

J. S. Lehmaier and S. S. Terry to Be Commissioners of Accounts.

Mayor-elect Strong this afternoon announced the following appointments:

JOB E. HEDGES, to be Mayor's secretary and chief clerk; salary \$5,000.

HION L. BURROWS, to be confidential clerk; salary \$3,000.

GEORGE E. WARING, JR., to be Commissioner of Street Cleaning; salary \$6,000.

JAMES S. LEHMAIER and SETH S. TERRY, to be Commissioners of Accounts; salary \$5,000.

EDWARD H. HEALY, to be Mayor's Marshal; salary \$2,800.

JOHN P. BRENNAN, to be Second Mayor's Marshal; salary, \$2,400.

The appointment of Col. Waring will not be made until Jan. 15. All the others will be made as soon as Col. Strong assumes office next Tuesday at noon.

The selection of Mr. Hedges was announced some time ago, and for two or three weeks past he has been assisting Col. Strong in preparing for the duties of the Mayoralty.

Mr. Hedges is a lawyer at 111 Broadway, and although but a young man, he has been quite well known as an active Republican for the past five or six years.

He lives in the Eleventh District, and was for a time associated with John W. Milholland, who has so long fought Col. George Biles for the control of the organization in that district. When the Committee of Thirty reorganized the party last Spring, however, Mr. Hedges declined longer to associate himself with the Milholland movement.

Mr. Burrows is a Republican and a newspaper man, originally from Columbia County. He is already, as a reporter, very well acquainted with the business of the Mayor's office.

Col. Waring is a civil engineer who is said to rank very high as a sanitary expert. He has a good many enemies in the profession, however, and he will enter upon the duties of the worst-abused office in the country, with a good many people ready to jump on him at the start.

The news of Col. Waring's appointment was received by the engineering profession with much surprise and it was learned that there is a wide diversity of opinion in the profession as to whether Col. Strong made a mistake in picking him out for the responsible position of Street-Cleaning Commissioner.

Probably no man in the profession is so much admired and at the same time so much disliked.

A prominent engineer said to-day:

"An agricultural engineer, Col. Waring has no superior in this country, and he is an authority on what we term separate drainage, but I doubt very much if street-cleaning is at all in his line."

"He is very popular in Newport society, and is looked upon by his laymen acquaintances as a little engineering god."

The firm of civil engineers to which Col. Waring belongs is Waring, Chapman & Farquhar. The Colonel is at present assistant engineer to the city of New Orleans. He was associated with Frederick Olmsted when the latter laid out Central Park, and had personal charge of all the Park drainage.

Five years ago he also drained the city of Memphis, Tenn., after the scourge of yellow fever had swept it.

James S. Lehmaier is a lawyer, with an office at 10 Wall street. He was a member of the famous Committee of Thirty, and consequently a member of the Republican Club.

He is nothing if not a diplomat, however, and he is on excellent terms with the short-hairs as well as with the silk-stockings.

Seth S. Terry is a young lawyer, with an office at 10 Wall street. He is a State Democrat, but he is claimed by the Fairchild or Mugwump element in the organization rather than with the practical politician. In fact, his appointment is reported to have been made against the direct protest of the Fairchild element.

In fact, it is said that the disagreement on this matter is very serious, and that it may portend a split between the two chief engineers of the State Department movement, Grace and Fairchild.